## A NEW GENERIC NAME IN STREPSIPTERA AND DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES (STREPSIPTERA, STYLOPIDAE).

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It has been called to my attention by R. L. Wenzel that the name *Pseudostylops* which I used for a genus of Strepsiptera had previously been used by Ameghino for a genus of fossil mammals. Therefore, it is necessary to propose a new name.

Eurystylops Bohart, new generic name.

Pseudostylops Bohart, 1941. Univ. California Pub. Ent. 7:134 (nec Pseudostylops Ameghino, 1901).

The two known species of Eurystylops are parasitic on the bee genus Dufourea and only females and first larvae have been found. The female Eurystylops is characterized by its broad cephalothorax, simple mandibles, and narrow basal band. A character of apparently generic value which was not mentioned in the original description is the presence on the ventral side of the thorax of two transverse groups of broadly lens-shaped pigmented spots. The anterior group consisting of 8 to 12 spots in an irregular line halfway between the base of the head and the spiracles is difficult to discern on most specimens. The posterior group consists of 13 to 27 plainly visible spots stretching between the spiracles. spots may be placoid sensillae or "pore plates," but in any case are distinct from the transparent, supposedly campaniform organs or "pori" of authors, which are present on the ventral side of the thorax of many female stylopids including one of the two known species of Eurystylops. I have examined representatives of Hylecthrus, Stylops, Crawfordia, and Halictoxenos, all genera related to Eurystylops, but no spots of the "placoid sensillae" type are to be found.

Eurystylops desertorum Bohart

Pseudostylops desertorum Bohart, 1941. Univ. California Pub. Ent. 7: 134.

This species is known only from the type series of females extracted from specimens of *Dufourea boregoensis* (Michener) collected near Indio, California, March 25, 1937, by G. E. Bohart and the author. In this species there are no evident "pori" and in the four paratypes before me there are 22 to 25 lens-shaped pigmented spots in the spiracular area. The more anterior band of spots is

difficultly discernible. All of the spots, which average 7.1 microns in width and 4.5 microns in length, are placed transverse to the main axis of the cephalothorax.

## Eurystylops tetonensis Bohart, n. sp.

E. tetonensis is similar to E. desertorum in general structure but the former has nearly twice as broad a cephalothorax and bears distinct transparent "pori" just in front of the anterior group of

lens-shaped pigmented spots.

Head and spiracular areas light, re-Holotype female. mainder of cephalothorax testaceous, basal band fusco-testaceous. Apex of head very broad, somewhat convex; mandibles approximately triangular, with a single large apical tooth. Thorax with a transverse band of about 40 transparent spots or "pori" situated just posterior to the latero-basal angles of the head; with an irregular line of about 10 indistinct lensshaped pigmented spots bordering the "pori" posteriorly; with another group of 18 pigmented spots (13 to 27 in the paratypes) stretching in an irregular band between the spiracles, the spots averaging 11.5 microns in width and 4.5 microns in length and all the spots placed transverse to the main axis of the cephalothorax. Spiracles large, hardly exceeding the margins; cephalothorax widest just behind the spiracles; basal band 4 times as broad as long. Width of cephalothorax at spiracles 0.90 mm., width at mandibles 0.40 mm., width at base of head 0.67 mm., width at base of cephalothorax 0.73 mm., length from front edge of spiracles to apex 0.48 mm., length of cephalothorax 0.73 mm.

Holotype female and three paratype females, Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, July, 1937 (J. MacSwain) parasitic on *Dufourea maura* (Cresson) (G. E. Bohart determination). Holotype to be deposited in the California Academy of Sciences, para-

types in the collection of the author.

A six-line note would fill this space. Where is it?

Editor.